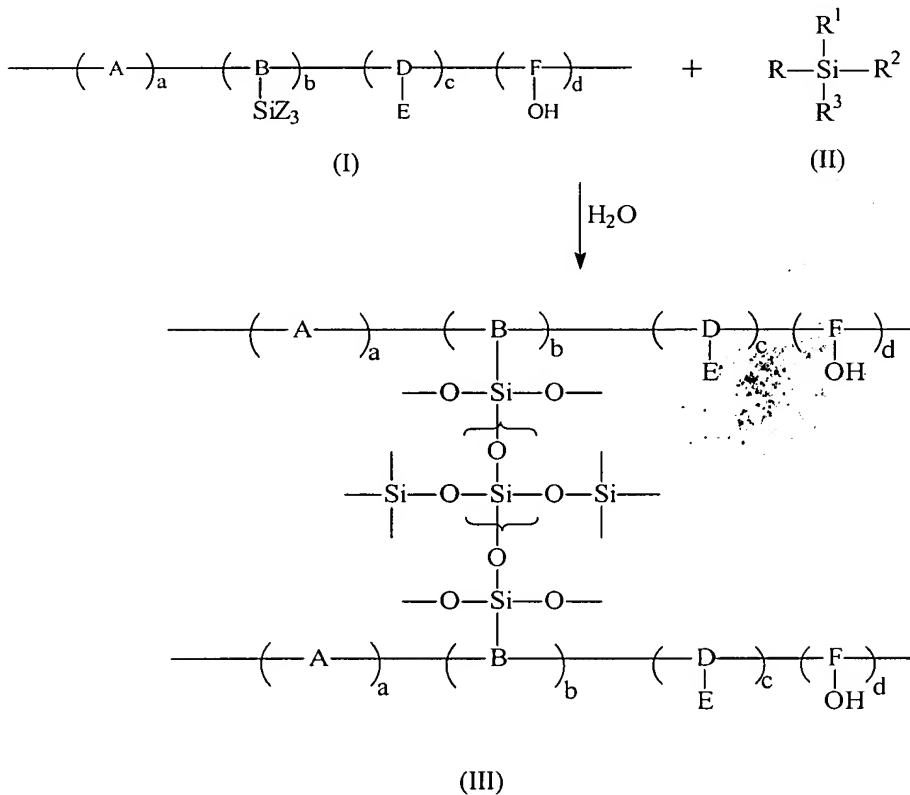


Amendments to the Specification:

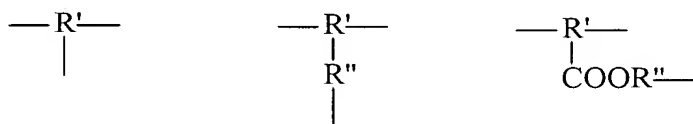
Kindly replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Aspects of the present invention relate to an imaging member comprised of a supporting substrate, an optional hole blocking layer thereover, an optional adhesive layer, a charge transport layer, a charge generating layer, an optional charge trapping layer, a cross linked silicone rubber, and a resilient, electrically insulating overcoating layer wherein the hole blocking layer is comprised of a crosslinked polymer derived from the reaction of polymer (I) and an organosilane represented by Formula (II). The hole blocking layer polymer, a hydrolyzed silane, of the present invention can be schematically represented by (III), which is derived from the crosslinking reaction as described in Scheme 1

Scheme 1



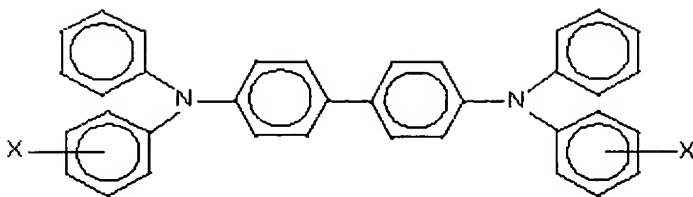
wherein E is an electron transport moiety; A, B, D and F represent the segments of the polymer backbone containing appropriate divalent linkages, which connect or bond the silyl function (SiZ₃), the electron transport moiety (E), and the hydroxy function (OH) to the polymer backbone; Z is selected from the group consisting of chloride, bromide, iodide, cyano, alkoxy, for example, of from about 1 to about 5 carbon atoms, acyloxy of, for example, from about 2 to about 6 carbon atoms, aryloxy of, for example, from about 6 to about 10 carbon atoms; a, b, c, and d are mole fractions of the repeating monomer units wherein a+b+c+d is equal to about 1; R is alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or substituted aryl, with the substituent being halogen, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino, and the like; and R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from the group consisting of alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, acyloxy, halide, cyano, and amino provided that two of R¹, R², and R³ are independently selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, aryloxy, acyloxy, and halogen;—a photoconductive imaging member a hole blocking layer wherein a is from about 0 to about 0.95, b is from about 0.001 to about 0.50, c is from about 0 to about 0.50, and d is from about 0.01 to about 0.95; a ~~photoconductive imaging member~~ hole blocking layer wherein A is selected from the group of divalent linkages, such as alkylene, arylene, alkoxy-carbonylalkylene, alkoxy-carbonylarylene, and the like; B, D and F are independently selected from the group consisting of, for example,



wherein R' and R'' are independently trivalent linkages or divalent linkages of from about 2 to about 24 carbon atoms is provided.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In yet another aspect of the present invention the charge transport layer is present and contains aryl amines of the formula



wherein X is selected from the group consisting of alkyl and halogen, and wherein the aryl amine contains X, having from about 1 to about 12 carbons atoms, and is dispersed in a highly insulating and transparent resinous binder. The charge transport layer is of a thickness of from about 10 micrometers to about 75 micrometers, comprises photoconductive particles of hydroxygallium phthalocyanine and wherein a charge-transporting polymer comprises polyethercarbonate (PEC) or polysebacoyl-TBD (PSEB).

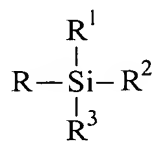
Kindly replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In a further aspect of the present invention the charge generating layer can be of a thickness of from about 0.2 micrometers to about 0.7 micrometers and comprises photoconductive particles dispersed in a film forming binder.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

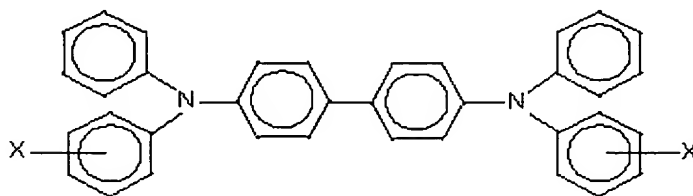
Specific embodiments of the present invention relate to an imaging member containing in the following sequence a supporting substrate; a hole blocking layer; an optional adhesive layer; a charge transport layer; a photogenerating layer, an optional charge trapping layer, a cross-linked silicone rubber, and a resilient, electrically insulating overcoating layer; an imaging member wherein the supporting substrate has a charge injecting surface; an imaging member wherein the supporting substrate has a thickness of about 75 to about 275 microns; an imaging member wherein the charge injecting surface containing carbon, graphite, or gold; an imaging member wherein the hole blocking layer contains a crosslinked polysiloxane polymer network impregnated with a hydroxy-functionalized polymer and photogenerating pigments; an imaging member wherein the hole blocking layer contains a hydroxy-functionalized polymer intertwined in a crosslinked polysiloxane

network generated from crosslinking an organosilane reagent represented by Formula (I) or (II) below, optionally in the presence of a suitable silane crosslinking catalyst of, for example, an organoamine of, for example, triethylamine or carboxylic acid of, for example, acetic acid




(I)

wherein R is alkyl with, for example, from about 1 to about 20 carbon atoms, or aryl with, for example, from about 6 to about 30 carbon atoms; R¹, R², and R³ are each independently selected from the group comprising, for example, alkoxy of, for example, from about 1 to about 12 carbon atoms, aryloxy of, for example, from about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms, acyloxy of, for example, from about 2 to about 20 carbon atoms, halide, cyano, amino, and the like; an imaging member wherein the hole blocking layer is of a thickness of about 0.001 to about 5 microns, or is of a thickness of about 0.1 to about 5 microns; an imaging member wherein the hole blocking layer contains a polyester with an M_w of about 70,000, and an M_n of about 35,000; an imaging member wherein the adhesive layer contains a polyester with an M_w of, for example, from about 20,000 to about 100,000, and more specifically, about 35,000, and an M_n of from about 10,000 to 50,000, and more specifically, about 14,000; an imaging member wherein the adhesive layer is of a thickness of about 0.001 to about 0.2 micrometers; an imaging member wherein the transport layer is of a thickness of from about 10 to about 75 microns; an imaging member wherein the charge transport layer contains aryl amine molecules; an imaging member wherein the aryl amines are of the formula



wherein X is selected from the group consisting of alkyl and halogen, and wherein the aryl amine is dispersed in a highly insulating and transparent resinous binder; an imaging member wherein the arylamine alkyl contains from about 1 to about 12 carbon atoms; an imaging member wherein the arylamine alkyl contains from 1 to about 5 carbon atoms; an imaging member wherein the arylamine alkyl is methyl, wherein halogen is chloride, and wherein the resinous binder is selected from the group consisting of polycarbonates and polystyrenes; an imaging member wherein the photogenerator layer is of a thickness of from about 0.2 to about 0.7 microns; an imaging member wherein the photogenerating layer contains photogenerating pigments dispersed in a resinous binder in an amount of from about 10 percent by weight to about 95 percent by weight; an imaging member wherein the resinous binder is selected from the group consisting of polyesters, polyvinyl butyrals, polycarbonates, polystyrene-b-polyvinyl pyridines, and polyvinyl formals; an imaging member wherein the aryl amine is N,N'-diphenyl-N,N-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine; an imaging member wherein the photogenerating layer contains metal phthalocyanines, metal free phthalocyanines or mixtures thereof; an imaging member wherein the photogenerating layer contains titanyl phthalocyanines, perylenes, such as Benzimidazole Perylene or Bis(benzimidazole) (BZP), or hydroxygallium phthalocyanines; an imaging member wherein the photogenerating layer contains Type V hydroxygallium phthalocyanine; a method of imaging which contains the generation of an electrostatic latent image on the imaging member, developing the latent image with a known dry toner, and transferring the developed electrostatic image to a suitable substrate; an imaging member wherein the charge trapping layer may include polyvinylbutyral, organosilanes, epoxy resins, polyesters, polyamides, polyurethanes, silicones, or polysiloxane; an imaging member wherein the cross-linked silicone contains cross linking of about 6% to about 9%; and an imaging member wherein the resilient, electrically insulating overcoating layer has a thickness between about 5 microns and about 10 microns.

Kindly replace the paragraph beginning on page 13, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:



Optionally, intermediate layers between the blocking layer and the adjacent charge generating and photogenerating layer may be desired to promote adhesion. For example, an adhesive layer may be employed. If such layers are utilized, they more specifically have a dry thickness of from about 0.001 micrometer to about 0.2 micrometer. Typical adhesive layers include film-forming polymers such as polyester, du Pont 49,000 resin (available from E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.), ~~Vitel-PE100~~ VITEL-PE100™ (available from Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co.), polyvinylbutyral, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyurethane, polymethyl methacrylate, and the like. Optionally, this layer may contain effective suitable amounts, for example from about 1 to about 10 weight percent, conductive and nonconductive particles, such as zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, silicon nitride, carbon black, and the like, to provide, for example, in embodiments of the present invention further desirable electrical and optical properties.
